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Total for the week

What Will be Done in Egypt?

Each fresh despatch from Alexandria proves that the outbreak of last Sunday was far more sanguinary than was at first supposed, and that for the moment ARABI Pasha and the native troops who regard him as their leader are the unchallenged masters of Egypt. Unless every step taken by the Western powers in regard to the Nile land during the last dozen years is to go for naught, a solution must forthwith be found for the existing difficulty. But, unhappily, the recent action of England and France in this business has been so devoid of foresight and consistency that of the two solutions possible neither is free from grave and obvious objections.

Who would have believed when French skill and capital constructed the Suez Canal, when French and English investors bought the bonds issued so profusely by the ex-Khedive Ismatt, when Lord BEACONSFIELD purchased a large interest in the great waterway for the account of the British Government and annexed Cyprus with the avowed object that Great Britain might be in a position to maintain her hold on Egypt, that the state of things now witnessed in Cairo and Alexandria would have provoked no resistance from the Western powers? It cannot, assuredly, be pretended that England and France have been taken unawares, for the course of events in the Nile country during the last twelvementh has been one continuous admonition. They have had ample time to intervene in favor of the policy to which they were distinctly pledged, and on behalf of the luckless ruler who relied on their support, but they have thus far done nothing besides submitting a pretended ultimatum which was treated with contempt, and making a naval demonstra tion whose notorious futility unquestionably prompted a frightful massacre.

It is no longer disputable that the slaughter perpetrated on Sunday in Alexandria was the work of the native soldiers and the local police, or, in other words, of the very men who believe with ARABI that Egypt should be governed by Egyptians, and who are resolved that foreign ascendancy, if exercised at all, must be established by the sword. Nor can it be disputed that their purpose has been fully attained, temporarily, at least, by the results of the uprising. It turns out that the number of Europeans killed on Sunday was strangely underestimated and that instead of 46, the number reported four days ago, some 340 are already known to have been butchered, and every hour fresh victims of the massacre are washed in by the sea. As might be expected, such a decimation of the Christian residents n the chief Egyptian seaport, where, if anywhere, being under the guns of the allied squadron, they might have been presumed tto be safe, has been followed by a universal exodus of Europeans from the country. Of the elaborate apparatus by which the collection and disbursement of the Egyptian revenues were subjected to European control not a vestige exists in Cairo. The Suez Canal, the railroads, the Nile waterworks, the telegraph, the Post Office, the Custom Houses, have all been wrested from the hands of men who a year ago deemed themselves the perpetual trustees of Egypt's resources, and who imagined that the fear of France and England would suffice to stifle disaffection in the germ.

Thus we see that all the money invested by Europe in Egypt during the fast ten fifteen years, all the intricate fabric of supervision and control erected by Western diplomacy, and all the political and military uses of the Suez waterway are seriously imperilled by the resolute attitude of a single man, who, like Moham-MED ALL has contrived to make himself the idol of the native soldiery and the representative of the national aspirations. What shall be done with ARABI Pasha-that is the question which not only the powers most directly interested, but all the larger European States, are now pondering, and there seem, as we have said, to be but two practicable answers. The idea, for instance, of a conference may be abandoned and there is no doubt that the project attested extraordinary vacillation and timidity on the part of England and France, and, more than anything else, is chargeable with the appalling slaughter in Alexandria-in which case Turkey would be permitted to restore order in Egypt, a result she could speedily accomplish with no great expenditure of force. The alternative course is to insist on a prompt meeting of the conference, which would in all likelihood intrust to France and England the suppression of the insurrection, a task which they unquestionably would be able to accomplish, but not so easily or cheaply as it could be performed by the Porte.

Suppose, however, the conquest of Egypt effected by English and French troops who is to adjust afterward the conflict ing claims of the conquerors? Moreover, if the Western powers interfere at this late date, the blood of the hundreds of Europeans murdered in Alexandria will seem to ary from the ground against the shufflings and delays of their irresolute, equivocal, pusillanimous policy. sharp as are the rebukes to which the English and French Governments have in any event exposed thems, lves, the material interests of the two countries Zuny be saved at this late hour by a vigorous exception of military force, whereas they will almost purtainly be sacrificed if Turkey is allowed to gain a firm hold of Egypt by the interposition of a considerable army. It must be remembered that the Porte has never, since the day of Sultan SELIM, the conqueror of Cairo, possessed the absolute mastery of the Nile land which it coveted, for first the Mamelukes, and afterward the house of MOHAMMED ALI, circumscribed its authority within very narrow bounds. If ABDUL-HA MID, through the weakness and folly of the Western powers, should be permitted to make himself provisionally lord of Egypt, h... would not be easily dislodged, and European nations might have cause to regret that they did not come to an understanding with ARAB Pasha, who seems, after all, to have quite as good a claim to rule as was possessed by the founder of the dynasty of which the present Khedive has shown himself a feeble member Unless England and France propose to actual ly annex the Nile country, it is essential to the permanent security of the Suez Canal that I rich and they are most likely to marry among

Egypt should be ruled by a weak prince, and should not fall into the hands of the Ottoman sovereign, who even in his decadence can rally hundreds of thousands to his standard, and who bears the august and still potent title of Commander of the Faithful.

7 be Strikes.

In some quarters whe. ** strikes have been going on a long time, with h. the prospect of settlement, certain foolish emplo, ers of labor

are calling for troops. The strikes of this summer of 1882 ha "e been remarkable for the tranquillity with which they have been conducted. When men who live from hand to mouth, or on wages that do not allow them to lay up a reserve, are suddenly thrown out of work, either by the action of their employers or by that of their fellow workmen, they cannot keep up the real or the feigned composure of the professional gambler who loses on the throw of the dice. Still, considering their magnitude, the current labor strikes are almost unprecedented in their preservation of order.

This year's strikes are, in fact, the most extensive, or among the most extensive, ever known in the country. Beginning with Lowell and Fall River, going on to New York and Brooklyn, thence to Pittsburgh and Cleveland, and so on to Chicago and Omaha, with scores of cities and towns on the way, probably upward of 100,000 men, in a dozen different callings, will be found to be concerned in strikes and lockouts, with half a million people affected through family or other dependent relations. Yet these strikes do not absorb public attention like

the railroad labor troubles of a few years ago. The reason of this difference is that then the corporations demanded and received the assistance of the military forces. HAYES, the Fraudulent President, was then occupying the White House; and in answer to calls from Governors, who ought to have exerted their local authority, and even of railroad corporations, he set the army in motion to put down the strikers. The consequence was bloodshed, indignation, and a general excitement of the country.

It is plain that some employers, remembering how, in Pennsylvania and elsewhere, on this previous occasion, United States troops were put at the command of railroad companies, are now hoping for similar means to end their troubles victoriously. In some cases the Governors of States have been called on by city authorities, instigated by persons pecuniarily interested in the labor struggles, to send troops to guard against apprehended riots. But, to their credit, the Governors have thus far notified these authorities that they themselves have a police force; that they also have a Sheriff and his posse; that they have local militia in the city or county, and must not, until these resources are tried, call upon the State.

That the public peace and order must at all times be preserved nobody disputes; but it is most unwise to make an exasperating show of Gatling guns and light batteries, with infantry and cavalry, under an unfounded pretence that mills or warehouses are to be attacked. As a fact, public meetings and picnics have been largely the order of the day among this year's strikers. Some individual instances of violence have occurred; but they have been exceptional, and the police have usually handled them with success. It is natural that strikers, whose hearts are in their callings, should gather to talk over their prospects near the scenes of their late labor. What else should they do, and where else should they go? In this country the fact that men have struck does not indicate a conspiracy against the public peace; and the authorities who are charged with preserving order should have their eyes open, not only to the excitement of men out of employ, but to the designs of crafty persons who affect to be in danger in order to create the very disturbance they pretend to dread.

The right to stop working is as sacred as the right to breathe. After men have struck, they cannot dismiss the circumstance from their minds, like a Judge who, having settled one case on the docket, turns with undivided attention to something else. Their bread, their life, is concerned. Not a day passes for them without some hope of an adjustment of the dispute and a return to work; and their instinct is to meet and learn the news. Occasionally they may become excited and disorderly; but this fact affords no excuse for shooting them down or dispersing them by the bayonet. Striking is no crime. It is only the just and lawful act of freemen.

Workingmen's Wives.

We have received the following communication from a Jersey City correspondent, who has been stirred by some remarks of ours to a young woman whose hand had been sought in marriage by a printer:

"It will be lucky for the printer if he gives your correspondent 'Sincerity' a wide berth. Matrimony is simply a business partnership. No man under salary should marry a poor woman. She should have more and be capable of earning as much as her husband. Th idea of supporting a lazy woman is played out. In fact, a man is a fool to put such a millstone around his neck I have been frequently called upon to congratulate som of my working brethren on their marriage to poor girls I have done so, however, with as heavy a heart as it they were going 'up the river' for twenty years. What is the difference ? "Nixx."

There is a good deal of difference. A man goes to prison because he has violated law, and is a dangerous person to be at large. A man who marries obeys the law of GoD, of nature, and of his own being. The cynicism of our correspondent is silly, and his lack of sentiment is discreditable to him. However, he is not likely to make many converts to his ugly views, and it is therefore entirely

safe to give his letter prominence here. Matrimony is not a business partnership, and bears no likeness to one. It is, however, a union of interests as well as affections, and concerns not merely the two who are wedded, but their posterity, and society in general The unit of society is the family, and it is for the common good, therefore, that marriage should be encouraged, and right views concerning its responsibilities disseminated. If men and women could wed each other for a limited period only, and so form a copartnership like those entered into for mere business purposes, the institution of the family would be uprooted, society would have no stability, there would be no security for the corring of children, and practical free love would result. Something more than material interest must rovern the action of married people. They mus, be welded together by sentiment, and kept united by a common love of their children and a common pride in the preservation of their families. Those are not business considerations, ig which such sentiments have no part.

"No man under salary should marry a poor woman," says our correspondent. Whom, then, is he to marry? Who shall marry the The woman who is not poor may not be willing to marry the poor man, and rich men may not want the poor women. Indeed, as society grows older the tendency of wealth is to seek wealth or gravitate toward wealth in marriage. It is in the nature of things that it should try to strengthen its position. Besides, the social intercourse of the rich is such as to bring the rich in contact with the

their own sort. It must be remembered, too, that the supply of girls with money is not large enough to go around. It does not suffice to satisfy the demand among young men of extravagant habits, and therefore the proportion of marriages among them is smaller than in any other class.

It is doubtless true, however, that a poor man cannot afford to marry a woman to be maintained simply as an ornament. He needs a helpmeet, a fellow worker. To get such a woman he is wisest, in the run of cases, if he weds one who, like himself, has been accustomed to the economies and is ab.'e to fulfil the duties imposed by narrow means. If he is a workingman, he wants a working wife, one who can take care of his home, and, it necessary and possible, contribute to the common fund for the support of the family. He is to work in one way and she in another, and they are to hold their earnings jointly. Both the man and the woman should expect to do that, and be proud to do it. So doing, they will both gain by marriage not merely sentimental benefits, but substantial ones also. French women, for instance, who can perform skilled labor, will often hire their rough domestic work done in order that they may have time for other employments at which they can make much more than the wages of the domestic. It is a wise custom.

The right kind of working girl makes a better wife for a workingman than a rich girl would. She is better adapted to him. The great majority of the rich and well-to-do men in New York started out in life with wives poor like themselves. They pulled together and made common sacrifices, the wife contributing as much to the success achieved as the husband. It was, indeed, because they were married and because they had such wives that they won success. Two are better than one, especially where both are good. The workingman who is married to a good wife, devoted to his interests and ready to share his toils as well as his joys, who is strengthened by carrying the responsibilities of the family, gets along in the vast majority of cases better than his old bachelor comrades. He is a better human being, at any rate. Such men do not follow the ideas of our correspondent. They marry girls of their choice, dowerless as to money, and husband and wife together fight the battles of life, both stronger for their union.

Theological Students.

The Rev. Mr. HITCHCOCK of the Union Theological Seminary of this city is trying to get an endowment large enough to enable it to offer a young man a salary of \$250 a year for doing local missionary labor while he is at work preparing himself for the ministry. That institution has of late received very munificent additions to its funds from rich Presbyterians, but it wants yet more.

Aiready theological students are trained at the divinity schools of the country without charge, and most of them are entirely supported while they are there. Yet the Presbyterians and other denominations complain that they cannot get good material for the ministry among the young men of the country. The intellectual abilities of theological students, on the average, are not high, neither do we find among them, as a rule, the best qualities of manly character.

But what else could the churches who support these divinity schools expect? Spirited, self-reliant young men are unwilling to become objects of charity. They do not like the sort of coddling that is given to theological students. They prefer to fight their own way, and in doing it they strengthen their characters, while candidates for the ministry are becoming weaker because of their habits of dependence.

If the theological seminaries, therefore, continue to be managed on their present plan, it is hardly possible that they will ever draw to them a desirable kind of young men. Here and there a vigorous, manly youth, who has an enthusiasm for the ministry, will be obtained, but the mass of their students will be what they are now, feeble fellows who are always trying to lean on somebody else, and who will expect to be taken care of by their religious brethren from the day they enter the divinity school until their death.

A strong, aggressive ministry, one which shall command respect in these days of aggressive infidelity, can never be built up in that way. Suppose our lawyers, our doctors, and our merchants were prepared for their work after the same fashion?

The Russian Refugees as Farmers.

For several years before the persecutions of the Jews in Russia began, an agricultural colony for the training of Jewish farmers was a subject of frequent discussion among the Hebrews of the United States, and at the annual meetings of the American Hebrew Union committees were repeatedly appointed to look into the question. Nothing practical was arrived at, but now that the neces sity of providing for thousands of refugees from Russian persecution makes itself urgently felt, a stimulus seems to be provided that may hasten the realization of the long discussed colonization idea.

Of those refugees who have already been distributed some have been placed in factories, while mechanics and artisans have been provided with situalieus in their various trades; but for the main body the general desire seems to be to find opportunities of agricultural labor, and in a large number of instances efforts to this end have been successful. More than half, probably of the number thus far placed are at work as farm laborers, many, of course, at lower wages than experienced hands would receive Among these are a considerable proportion who are of good education, with many who in Russia were well to do, and also a sprin-

kling of students and professional men. At the same time, a practical school of agriculture has been started on a large farm at Vincland, New Jersey, where nearly two hundred of the refugees are reported to be receiving instruction in farming under the supervision of a competent instructor, Mr A. C. Stersberg of Hartford, who, by the way, is not of the Jewish race. It is understood that when these refugees are thoroughly qualified for farm work, they are to be set at work as farm laborers at fair wages wherever situations are to be obtained. After a period of probation these who have turned out well may then be supplied on easy terms, "but on business principles," with farms of their own and the necessary outfits; this, however, to be done by association formed for that express purpose. An en couraging report from this farm was sub mitted at the conference recently held in this city. It is said that the refugees are all working hard and eagerly, that they are sober and intelligent, and that they give no trouble 'u any respect. I' the experiment turns out well, it is thought that the ide

may be put into execution on a large scale. Among the refugees there are also said to be associations formed for colonization ourposes prior to their arrival here, and some of these are provided with a little money that is to be devoted to the purchase of land. A colony of one hundred have arrived from Odessa, who propose to settle in Oregon, and

begin with. Strong opposition was manifested at the conference in this city to the colonization idea, as distinguished from individual farming, on the ground that it is not a feasible one, the experience of an Irish colony in the West being pointed to in corroboration of this view. There seems to be little reason, however, to doubt that the experiment will be made, and probably in dif-

ferent parts of the country at the same time. A striking trait in these refugees is their intelligence. With their efforts directed, as they are being, simultaneously in these various channels toward achieving success as farmers, we shall doubtless soon see some interesting light thrown upon the question how far the expertness which their race once possessed in agriculture can be recovered at the present day, after centuries of oppression, during which the tillage of the soil was rendered impossible for them, and their energles became contracted mainly into the one channel of traffic. Their labors in this direction will be followed with interest and sympathy by the civilized world.

The Legal Status of Dogs.

In the eighty-sixth volume of New York Reports, just published, is a decision of the Court of Appeals upon the question whether logs are personal property under the laws of this State so as to be the subject of larceny.

At common law the theft of a dog was not punishable. "As to those animals," says BLACKSTONE, "which do not serve for food, and which, therefore, the law holds to have no intrinsic value, as dogs of all sorts, and other creatures kept for whim and pleasure, though a man may have a base property therein, and maintain a civil action for the loss of them, yet they are not of such estimation as that the crime of stealing them amounts to larceny." And Coke suggests an additional reason for the common law rule in the reluctance to put a human being to death for stealing a dog when larceny was a capital offence.

The opinion of the Court of Appeals is written by Judge EARL, who first disputes the soundness of the reasoning on which the rule of the common law is based. "When we call to mind the small spaniel that saved the life of William of Orange,' he says, "and thus probably changed the current of modern history, and the faithful St. Bernards which after a storm has swept over the crest and sides of the Alps start out in search of lost travellers, the claim that the nature of a dog is essentially base, and that he should be left a prey to every vagabond that chooses to steal him, will not now receive ready assent. And Judge EARL does not see why the old lawgivers should have been less willing to execute a man for stealing a dog than for stealing a falcon.

It seems doubtful, however, whether the common law rule that a dog could not be the subject of larceny ever prevailed in this State, though recognized in Ohio, North Carolina, and Alabama, and probably in other States. There are statutes expressly prescribing the punishment for dog stealing in some of the States. We have no such statute in New York, but our laws provide that every person convicted of stealing the personal property of another of the value of \$25 or under shall be adjudged guilty of petit larceny, and personal property is defined as "goods, chattels, effects, evidences of rights of action," and certain specified sorts of written instruments. The Court of Appeals think that this definiion comprehends dogs. The language of the Commissioners who prepared the Revised Statutes, in which it is contained, indicates that it was their intention to make the law against largeny protect anything which can e stolen and which is of value to the owner The fact that a system for the taxation of dogs was enacted at the same time leads Judge EARL to remark that the Legislature could hardly have intended to treat dogs as property to be taxed, yet not as property to be protected against thieves.

Accordingly, the Court of Appeals held hat a prisoner who had stolen a dog worth less than \$25 was properly convicted of the erime of petit lareeny.

This was the conclusion of all the memstatutory definition does not include dogs, and that the old common law rule which did not recognize those animals as subjects of larceny must be regarded as still in force. There is something to be said in favor of this view. Judges may go too far in their desire to conform the law to common sense. The power to make new law because the old is not precisely satisfactory belongs to the legislative department of the Government, not to the judicial branch; and it was evidently a feeling that the Court was trying to legislate where it ought simply to declare the law which caused Chief Judge FOLGER to dissent from the opinion of his brethren

in this interesting case. The decision settles the question at issue, however, and no man may now steal a dog in the State of New York with impunity.

The Park is Not a Drill Ground.

The Park Commissioners the other day referred to a committee the application of Gen. FITZGERALD, the new National Guard Brigadier, to review four regiments in

There was no need of this reference to a ommittee, even as a matter of courtesy. Central Park is the people's pleasure ground. and not a soldiers' drill ground. It must not be used even for inspections, parades, or reviews. Should these ceremonies be admitted, company, battalion, and brigade drills might be expected next. Any military performance in Central Park would attract such a throng of sightseers that the damage to the vegeation in a few hours might be greater than s sustained from the use of the Park by all the people of the city in a year.

To preserve the present beauty of the Park, the Commissioners find it necessary to put up menacing signs to keep people off the grass and away from the shrubbery. It would be a strange sight to see ladies repelled from treading on the grass, and little girls led off by stalwart policemen lest they should do injury to the green by tripping across it from one path to another, and then to see several thousand hulking militianien surrounded by crowds of spectators, rushing, culling, and pushing in every direction, over and about these same forbidden spots.

The troops can find room for their maneuvres by crossing the ferries, or within the city limits in the suburban district. The one place that must not be taken for this purpose is the Central Park. The assertion that Kansas has lost large

numbers of immigrants in consequence of its res. Out of the 700,000 immigrants that arived in the United States during the past year, not over 3,000 have settled in that State. some who went there with the intention of locating departed for other regions as soon as the prohibition laws were brought to their notice. In one case the leader of a party of colonists from Austria, who were possessed of abundant means, and would have made a very desirable addition to the population of the State, was on the point of closing a contract with a land agent for the purchase of a large who have a fund of three thousand deliars to | farming tract, when his attention was called to | They was a

these enactments. That brought the negotia

tions to a sudden conclusion.

Notwithstanding all this, the Prohibitionist eaders pronounce themselves satisfied with the results of their experiment; but it is a question how long they will have a majority of the population at their back. Recent elections in the various cities of the State have all shown heavy losses on their part.

Three candidates for public offices did not lose strength during the last week-Secretary FOLORR, candidate for Governor of New York; enator Windom, candidate for President, and Representative Whitz of Kentucky, candidate or reflection. The latter vigorously opposed the iniquitous Whiskey bill, which was defeated in the Senate on Thursday. A good thing done even if neither of these gentlemen should even again be successful as a candidate.

It remains true that among all the Republeans of New York James W. Wadsworth would get more votes than any other man as a candidate for Governor.

An amazing assertion is made in the Times. There is in session at Cincinnati a Methodist Ministerial Association, and Deacon RICHARD SMITH had made arrangements to appear before this body on Monday morning, in order gexplain his reasons for detesting rum. But the Times alleges that certain of the Methodist ministers decline to hear Deacon RICHARD SMITH on the rum question, on the ground that he "is not a proper person for a ministerial body to permit to shape its opinions upon

juestions of temperance." Not a proper person, indeed! Deacon RICHand Smith is a truly good man, and every Methodist minister in Ohio knows it, The slander cannot in the least degree affect his reputation for True Goodness, since everyody will at once understand:

That it is probably the product of narrow ectarian prejudice, as Deacon RICHARD SMITH clongs to the Presbyterian denomination;

That if any Methodist ministers really beeve what they allege against Deacon Rich-AED SMITH, it is because they are still unaware of the extensive and malicious system of peronation in barrooms, saloons, and elsewhere by which the wicked partners seek to bring the truly good man into disrepute.

So CORNELL has signed the Railroad Commission bill, although he knows that some of its provisions are unconstitutional. However as a matter of practical politics, it may be convenient for a candidate for Governor to have a little bit of an anti-monopoly record.

Mason's score at the Vienna chess tourna ment, one of the most notable contests of the kind in years, is followed with much interest and solicitude by American players. At last accounts he was trying WINAWER, the brilliant Russian player, for second place in the tournament, with a score of seventeen games to his credit, and was only one behind STEINITZ, the London player and chess editor of the Field, who is regarded by many as the foremost play er in the world at the present time. In fairness, Mason ought to be trying Steinitz, with eighteen games, since one game that counted against him was really won by him. and was given to his antagonist, BIRD, upon a very ungracious complaint preferred by some of the competitors in the tourney, that he had exceeded the time allowed him by one move although BIRD went on playing, and was final ly compelled to resign. Mason has begun well in previous tournaments, but in this he bids

At last there is a Mayor of Brooklyn who wields a steel blade fine enough to pierce the gorget about the Magician's neck, which has resisted all previous efforts at his official decapitation. After twenty-two years of service. Park Commissioner J. S. T. STRANAHAN now finds himself among the increasing throng of ex-officeholders. The Legislature tried to save him, but the underground telephone leading from the office of Mayor Low to the office of Gov. Connert told his fate. For once the Magician seems to have lost his cunning. Perhaps his mascotte has been stolen. The colleges in these days are turning out hundreds of young men, who come for

the first time to a turning point in the path of life, to take up the serious work of earning a iving. This is often difficult to young men fresh from college, for it is hard for an upper classman, with his parchment diploma, to unbend sufficiently to enter the primary department of the school of experience. It yet remains true that the first task of a collegian, in bers of the court but one. Chief Judge entering into business life, is to unlearn much the cap and gown of university to put on the any scruples of conscience about the gentility of hard labor, will find themselves well started in life before their fellows have done looking for a soft place in the world, and learning that one must first sweat at toll to get the full enjoyment of ease. If the young graduates will paste a few homely maxims in their hats, and at once plunge into their chosen work with firmness, life will prove easier far than if they attempt to work their way by trickery or to avoid labor. One may pony through college. but not through the curriculum of the world.

The Marriages of Roman Catholic Priests.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: "Orient." your issue of Priday, asserts that priests of the various Oriental Roman Catholic Churches " are permitted to marry, and do marry and have families," this privi-lege being the price of their acknowledgment of the Roman Fontiff. Sow, this is not the case. In no part of the world is a Reman Catholic priest allowed to marry after ordination. As regards the discipline of the Church with reference to the Eastern clergy in her communion, it is precisely as follows: Marriage is allowed to all the inferior clergy from the sublideacon. after ordination. As regards the discipline of the Church with reference to the Eastern clergy in her commitming it is precisely as follows. Marriage is allowed to all the inferior clergy from the sub-deacon, exclusive, down. Should any meinber, then, of this inferior belly be promoted to sacrost orders, whether to the sub-diaconate, diaconate, or priesthood, he is allowed to retain his wife and do the best he can for her from his living; but he can never marry again. Should he do such the world be derived and torbinden ever to official. There is no such thing allowed or hearth of as a clergy-man decling married in sacred orders. If he is not married when a sub-deacon, he never can be afterward. And as for bishops Patriarchs. Mercaponitans, and the other great dicutaries of the driving hereby, the rule is they must all be subject on Henre the that is of mean. The third of the subject of the driving hereby and the basic months the Schematse also. Passate, S. J., June 17.

Michael Barras.

Mr. Beirne may possibly be right in what he says, but he cites no authority, whereas in McClintock and Strong's Cyclopædia, article Maronites." we read: "It is one of the poouiarities of the Eastern clergy that they are not strangers to the married state. The Maronite priests marry as in the first ages of the Church. at their wives must be maidens, and not widows, nor can they marry a second time," The same work says of the Melchites that their priests (not their Bishops) are allowed to marry;" of the Gregorian Armenians, with whom the Roman Catholic Armenians agree in all but dectrinal points, that "the priests are obliged to be married men," and of the United Greek Church, that "they have been allowed by the Pope the same law of celibacy as among the other Greeks."

Beacon Richard Smith Formally Acknowledged Read of the Great Smith Family.

To the Epiron of The Sux-Sir: The alariy to that truly good men, Deacon Richard Smith of inclinate, was a glorious tribute to his worth and use offices as the acknowledged head of the multitude of onths, and his many triends in the pork metropolis will toubtiess graciously appreciate its generous expressions.
Smitters: June 17 William Haber Sarro

Assemblyman Patten's Votes.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sec. Appropos f the Anti-Monopoly League putting my name in its black list. I want to say that I voted in favor of the Blevaid list. I want to say that I voted in favor of the Brevaid Railway Free cut I ware following mercets of ordering 1600 their realized. That I voted manual the Brooks of better properties of the 1000 to the says with prison and each closer, that I voted on the 1000 to many with prison and each closer, that I was absent to do away with prison and each closer. The I was absent when the vote was taken on the Evented Railway No. 101 but should have voted account it I had been present, and that it is vote for the tweetown Kaisway life believing the 0 that the proper favored it, and it. I undo not earlier to be a considered with the property of independent to the nature of the measure.

Matrix W Patrix I was a first of independent as the nature of the measure.

Assemblyman Sixth District.

Mr. Vanderbilt's Western Trip.

William H. Vanderbilt, accompanied by his uncle, Capt. Jacob Vanderbilt, and other friends and railroad unch, left the thread binitial head vesterday mirroug for a ten day. This work the Vanderbilt roads. They will go as for West as it thank.

A ROMAN CATHOLIC REFORMER. Why the Latty Should Have a Voice in the Management of Church Property.

To the Hon. Patrick Griffin of Oneida:

In former communications I have endeavored to set forth some of the evils and abuses which seem to have an inseparable connection with the present law in regard to the tenure by which Catholic church property is now held; that it has all the evils without any of the benefits of a corporation sole; that while those by whose labor the property is gained, and for whose benefit it is supposed to exist, seem to have a voice in its control, yet in fact they have no power to prevent its waste or abuse, nor from being used even as a potent weapon for their oppression and wrong. The Bishop, the Vicar-General, the pastor, and two laymen appointed by the pastor, are, as the law now stands, made the trustees. The Bishop appoints and removes when he will the vicar and the pastor, and can compel the latter to appoint and remove such laymen as he shall dictate. Thus the Bishop has sole power to sell, transfer, or mortgage, tear down or build up any or all the churches, school ouses, parsonages, or other buildings erected by the people for their own use and the interests of religion. It was this power so vested by the present law in the hands of the Bishop of Albany that enabled him to tear up the very foundations of your old parish church and place a mortgage of tens of thousands of dollars upon the new one. This same law enabled him to place another mortage of thousands upon your school house, which twice before you had relieved from debt. He need,not as he

had to pay it or allow the property to be sold. It is no excuse or justification of the law to say that the Rishop who did this had by his habits of life rendered himself incapable of the exercise of a sound judgment, and therefore formed an exceptional case. It is rather an additional reason why the law should be so changed as to put it out of the power of any one man to so abuse a sacred trust. Any other Bishop is liable to the same infirmity, if, indeed, it can be called an infirmity to abuse the natural powers of the mind by the excessive use of stimulants. In the case of the good

did not ask the lay trustees of St. John's

whether they or the people were willing or were

able to incur all these heavy expenditures. He incurred the debt, and the laity of the church

deed, it can be called an infirmity to abuse the natural powers of the mind by the excessive use of stimulants. In the case of the good Bishop of Cincinnati there was no such abuse. It was simply a want of financial ability.

But the evils wrought to church property do not constitute the only reasons why the present law should be amended. The effects it has upon the lives and habits of the clsrgy may well be taken into account: and the inquiry made whether their education and their early training fit them for the successful managoment of financial affairs?

It is a matter of honorable pride in the hearts of all Catholies that their mother, the Church, is no respecter of persons. Kings and Emperors, peasants and slaves are all equal before her laws. Her courts and her honors are alike open to all her children. Her triple crown and her mitres have been worn by the sons of swine-herds and cottiers, as well as by the sons of monarchs and nobles. Her mission is to elevate humanity and to promote a common brotherhood. The learned Paul and Luke, the physician, held no precedence over Peter and Bartholomew the fishermen. This law has been uniform all through her history. By it the high dignitaries of her altars have been great by virtue of their office, and not by reason of their birth. He who was raised from slavery or serfdom to sit upon the throne of St. Peter wielded the same power and with the same confident boldness as he who had in his veins the blood of the Caputs or the Tudors. Merit is the only virtue sought or valued. As in the past, so in our time the priesthood are called from all ranks of society and walks of life. Mere worldly position has no influence. The priest who finds in his parish school as boy of devotional habits and an aptitude for learning commends him to the attention and care of the Bishop. Neither the position of life nor the poverty or wealth of the family from which he sprung have influence on his reception or rejection. If approved by the family from which he sprung have influence on his

own life such a notable example of picty as to show to the people that heatitude in a future life is the main employment of this.

Can it be expected that a man thus brought up and educated and thus employed can have that knowledge of affairs as to fit him for the care of property either great or small? And when he is placed in the care of property, to buy and sell village and city lots, erect houses, bargain with builders and contractors, deal with lumbermen and mechanies, what wonder if it is done at double the cost to the people to what it might be performed by a layman who has spent all his life in the business? With the best intention on the part of the priest so educated there must be great waste of property, which is always at the cost of the laity, for they must make up the loss sustained by his incompotence to make bargains and his general ignorance of affairs. I once saw where the whole ground floor of a sixty thousand-dollar church had fallen down, carrying pillars and roof with it, because the priest who built it did not know that ventilation was necessary to preserve timbers laid near the ground. The people, of course, had to pay the price of his ignorance.

But what has experience shown to be the effect on the spiritual life of the priest who is thus compelied by the present law to have the care of all the temporalities of the Church, in addition to his spiritual cares?

He comes from the seminary with the holy oils fresh upon him, a devout and exemplary nam. He is sent to a parish where he must at once be plunged into all of the intricacies of business affairs. He makes mistakes and he feels vexed. Other mistakes follow, and his vexation is turned to anger, both at himself and toward the one whom he deems the cause of his error. He thinks the men with whom he deals have combined to wrong him and the Church. He calls upon the people to make up the loss. They are backward to respend to these repeated demands for money that goes they know not where. All this diverts him from his own spiritual life,

indoence and free living he will take to the excessive use of stimulants, especially if he is not fond of study.

But even if he avoids these rocks, which have wreaked the lives of so many of the priests of the country, his usefulness among the people is impaired, if not destroyed, in a continual chaffer about money. If public rumor is at all to be trusted, you need not go beyond the limits of your own city to find an example where the priest is a positive detriment to the Currel, and religion by his greed of gain and agreement of Church by his diversities of gain and agreement of Church by his diversities of many measurements and undoubted proxy was sent to a small city where there was a church of about 100 families. The building was already old and too small for the congregation, and he at once becam a new one. It sincerely though it would lower the dignity of the priesthood if he allowed the larry to have any control. Being no judge of material or labor dence mistake of the sincerial or l

title of the parish residence to himself. He informed a friend that he did not care for the removal, as in those three years he had deposited in bank \$6,000, and had the best horse and carriage in the county. To collect this sum he had a congregation of seventy families, only three of whom were above the condition of day laborers.

The village of Little Falls, some twenty miles from your city, will furnish you with another example of disastrous management of church property from the incapacity of priests for such employment. The Catholic people of that afflicted parish have been compelled to build and pay for three churches within a few years, before they got one in which it was safe to remain during even a moderate storm.

The inference from all these, and from hundreds of other examples, which any one moderates of other examples, which any one moderately informed on the subject can call to mind, is that the laity of the Church should have such control of the title and management of Church property as to prevent its waste. If the Bishep and clergy furnished the money, and thereby knew the cost of its production, something might be said in favor of the pressent law, but as the laity have to carn the funds, they should have a voice in its management. With sentiments of regard, I have the honor to be

Catholicus,

New York, May 29.

SUNBEAMS.

-After a long and weary struggle, the Metropolitan Methodist Church for Washington, D. C. is reported as out of debt. -The Rev. Joseph F. Mooney, paster of

St. Patrick's Church, Newburgh, has received a gift of \$1,200 from his parishioners, with which he will go abroad for the summer. -A religious paper in Boston tells its

readers that, for "astronomical reasons, it is an unusual occurrence for Easter to come on Sunday." The brethren who edit this paper should refer to their almanac, consult their ecclesiastical history, and furbis up their astronomy. -The conversion of St. Peter will be the subject of sermons in two of the churches of this city to-day. In one the question will be, "Was Peter Converted Before Pentecost!" In the other it will be "The Recon-

version of Peter." New light from different standpoint will thus be shed on the career and experience of the -The Rev. Wayland Hoyt will vacate the pulpit of the Strong Place Baptist Church in Brooklyn on July 1. He says he takes the step solely because it

the Memorial Baptist Church of Philadelphia, to which e has been called, he sees an opening toward bringing Christ's Gospel into contact with a larger number of hearts. His resignation has been accepted -Sag Harbor was one of the slowest places in this State, and its Baptist church dragged on so slowly that some years ago it had to be closed for want of patronage and of means to keep it going. Now

it has been reopened for worship, under such circum-stances as promise prosperity. The renewal of life is owing to the industry set on foot by the new factorics which have recently begun operations in Sag Harbor. -Good morals and strict conservatism so greatly prevail in the town of Southbridge, Mass. that the authorities of the place have limited the number of shows they consent to license to one a week. They think this is quite as much of the show business as will be

good for the people; and they hold that the more frequent coming of peripatetic entertainments would lead to waste of time, squandering of money, and possible falling into evil habita. -"St. John's by the Sea" is the name of the new Episcopal chapel at Old Orchard Beach in Maine. The building is so nearly completed that services are to be held in it in July, although the decoration of the inner walls is not to be finished until later. Visitors

to Old Orchard Beach have remembered this chapel with

frequent contributions. The clergyman in charge suggests that gifts will this summer be particularly acceptable, whether in cash or in articles of church furniture. -The orthodoxy of the Rev. Newman Smyth, D. D., has now been fully vouched for by the Presbytery of Schuyler, Ill., of which he was a member while paster of the Presbyterian church at Quincy. This Presbytery has given him a clean letter of dismissal in order that he may become paster of the Congre gational church at New Haven to which Dr. Leonard peculiar force on those who insisted that he was unfit for the Andover professorship because he had departed from the ancient faith. The embarrassment at Andover as to how to fill the three vacant professorships is set

great that there is a possibility that the theologica

seminary may be closed. -Brother Kimball, the church-debt raiser, was recently asked at a convention in California what he would advise, supposing a church can be built only by allowing part of its cost as a debt on the property. He said he would not build under such circumstances and added that "no people in America are too poor to provide and pay for a decent place in which to worship God." He says that on most church-debt subscription lists there is a shrinkage of ten per cent. In reply to a question as to the duty of ministers to give one tenth of their income to the Lord's work, he said that a minister ought in this respect, as much as in any other, to be " an example to the flock," and that they should give just like other persons. When asked, "Does not a debt tend to unite & church and draw out our love for it? Brother Kimball replied: "I would as soon desire that my wife have a cancer to draw out my love for her, or that the scarlet fever or the small-pox might come jute my fam

ily to unite it." -For many years the colored brothren who worship in the Zion Methodist Church of Bridge-port, Conn., have had to content themselves with a very humble frame edifice which was much too small for brethren have been so greatly prospered in their worldly affairs that they have pulled down the old building, and are erecting a new one, the corner stone of which was laid a few days ago with religious rejoicings. The new church is to be twice as large as the old one was, and will probably be finished by October. The Rev Mr. Haynes, the pastor, is not only a preacher of more than usual repute, but a man of extraordinary energy in securing funds for the work. The colored brethren, althrough prosperous, are not rich in this world's goods. Therefore they ask their more favored white trethrea to help them along with cash donations, as they want

to dedicate the new church without a dellar of debt. -The effort to raise a million-dollar fund for church building in the Protesiant Episcoral Com-munion has resulted in failure. Its advocates confession a feeling of mortification and disappointment that a Church with 333,000 members should not show spirit enough to contribute toward such a cause at the rate of a dollar a year for three years per member. It is stated, on the other hand, that the 333,000 Episcopalians con tribute with reasonable liberality to the various causes presented for their beneficence, and that they are doing quite as much as they think they can afford. The million dollar fund idea was launched suddenly on the church by a resolution passed in General Convention with no great enthusiasm. The Church has never been around to the importance of it by any concerted movement of the part of the Bishops or other clergy. Nearfficiently definite plan for disposing of this final to the greatest advantage in the building of new churches has been laid before the people who were expected to contribute In consideration of these facts the lack of sweets which thus far marks the undertaking is not settled.

-The movement begun in teaching Sanday should children to read music at sight and size it asin the great concert sixen but Thursday at Makana Square Garden is a good omen of coming referrable for choir and Sunday school. It has shown that the children can furnish quite as acceptable devotomal music as the choir can, and a great deal nore recomme-cally. Heretofore the chief musical exercise of smally achool children has been in connection with the scaleding forth of music and hymns comprising every graded merit and demerit, but largely made up at a very feferior class. By far two large a proportion of the world have been commonplace doggred, and the feathing that can be said of the tunes is that they are sell matched to the world. It has been two general the case that the leader of sounday school mose is a mera note maker usual the children to restout the training in raising a predictors volume of sacred ring. It suf-day when instit can fall into the hands of sacre who have real unising ability and who ray turn in the direction of true praise to the Albuquy it suffices.